APOLLO Hall, Twenty-eighth-st, and Breadway.-

BROADWAY THEATER.—This Evening at 71.—A New Play be John Broognam: The "Emerald Ring," Mr. and Mrz. Barner Williams. BROOKLYN ATHENEUM.-This Afternoon at 2, and

BEYANTS' NEW MINSTEEL HALL, Tammany Buildins. Fourteeclast, admining Academy of Music. "Il Trovatore "Generiere de Errent" - Grade, the Gened Arma." Bryanta Min-arcia De Seila, the Indust Tener.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN Seventh-ave., bet. Fifty-MINER & BARKER'S ART GALLERY, opposite Walhab's Theater.—This Day and Krenisz.—"Esmeralla" J. Van Lerius.

NEW-YORK CINCUS, Fourteenth-st.—This Aftermon at 25 and Evening at 71.—"Bire Ream, a la Turque-Francaia."

Display of Athletic Skill Melicule, Reland, Stickney, etc.

NEW-YORK THEATER.—This Evening at 8.— Barbe NIBLO'S GARDEN.-This Evening at 8 .- " After

OLYMPIC THEATER -This Evening at 8 .- Humply Pike's Opera House, This Evening at 8.—"Les BAN FRANCISCO MINSTREIS, No. 585 Broadway—

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ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, West Twenty-eighth-st., near Third-ave.-This Evening-In the basement hall, Ladies Pair. Blane by Theo. Thomas's Orchestra. THEATRE FRANCAIS.—This Evening—Opera Bouffe

UNION LEAGUE THEATER.-This Evening at S .-WALLACK'S THEATER.—Pais Evening at 8.—"Two WOOD'S MUSEUM AND METROPOLITAN THEATER, Breadway and Thirtieth-st.—This Afternoon at 2, and Evening at 74.—
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danger that any unwarrantable concessions will pass that body.

The fact that Black Kettle was among the hostile Indians, if not actually fighting with them when killed, seems clear from the account of Custar's recent engagent, from an eye witness, printed in another column.

We have from Washington an explanation of Mr. Representative Lynch's Franking eccentricities. We are glad to note that he is in favor of the abolition of the Franking Privilege, and can only regret that his practice should be so much worse than his theory.

Our European intelligence this morning coutains a highly interesting account of Count Bismarck's views of the present European complications. The authenticity of the information may be relied upon. The writer was present when Count Bismarck presented his

The Austrian Ministers have of late become referred to in our dispatches this moraing, is a war between Austria and Russia.

We have no further information concerning the European Conference. Public opinion in England, to judge by the language of the leading English papers, regards it as useless. Turkey evidently wishes that it may not take place. Both Greece and Turkey continue in their warlike attitude.

The most hopeful sign in Arkansas is that the people there are making the discovery that Ku-Klux outrages keep away Northern capital. If the day has indeed dawned when Southerners comprehend that good order is essential to the supply of capital for the improvement of that the regeneration of the South cannot long be delayed.

The announcement in our law reports that the application of Judge Fullerton for delay in his trial has been set aside, inspires that satisfaction which all must feel at seeing the prospect of speedy judicial action on the whisky cases. Let us have the facts and the evidence, and let the guilty heads, whoever they may be, bear the shame and penalty of the exposure. The Blaisdell and Eckel case comes on this morning.

Mr. Jefferson Davis being still held to bail for his appearance to answer a charge of crime for which the President, who promised to make treason odious and hang traitors, has proclaimed a free pardon, his counsel propose to seek his release by a writ of Habeas Corpus. Strangely knough, the fierce party of two years ago that thought it honorable in a great nation to keep him a perpetual prisoner without show of trial, now makes no sign of dissent.

We cannot wonder at the feeling which prompted the meeting at Buffalo, last night, to protest against bringing convict labor into competition with that of the mechanics of the city. It is true that under the operation of a healthful competition prices, like water, will find their own level. But if the authorities arbitrarily place the price of convict labor below that level, they do a wrong at once to honorable workmen and to the State.

Mr. James Fisk, jr., has incautiously committed himself to print in defense of the small up a gentleman for a few hours in jail. He evidently supposes his defense be witty. The "wit" consists in constantly referring to his antagonist as "Sam'l Bowles, esq., of Springfield, Mass." Mr. Fisk has made a mistake. He understands gambling in Erie better than writing for the newspapers.

Cincinnati has long groaned under the fact that the population of her large and important suburbs could not be counted in comparison with her great rivals, St. Louis and Chicago-whose corporate limits, as she always charges, are about coextensive with the counties in which they are situated. If the bill which, as the dispatches inform us, is now to be pressed upon the Ohio Legislature. should become a law, she will still be able to claim her old title of Queen City of the West.

Since the issue of the President's proclamamation, friends of the prominent Rebels yet absent from the country begin to call the wanderers home. Mr. John C. Breckinridge, who has so long refused to be entreated, is expected to return at once. Ex-Secretary Thompson, ex-Senator Mason, and Sheridan's Early are also coming. Kentucky is thought to be pining for a chance to send Mr. Breckinridge back to the Senate. Certainly he would be the most fitting representative of her political position and hopes now, as he was throughout

The Hon. W. S. Lincoln has very satisfactorily exposed the fraud by which his frank was forged for the benefit of certain publishers and others in New-York, and sensibly remarks that the only way to make the Post-Office Department self-sustaining is to abolish franking altogether. Mr. Lincoln then proceeds to neutralize his own recommendation by declaring that cutting off the franking privilege will not lessen the cost of transporting the mails, and after administering this antidote immediately neutralizes it also, by acknowledging that very much of the franked matter is mailed merely because it is free, and would not be sent at all if postage had to be paid on it. In other words, Mr. Lincoln thinks that it will cost as much to transport five tuns of mail-bags a day as to transport ten; an opinion in which most people of common sense will not agree with him.

The Governor and other magnates of Massachusets paid fitting social honors to the VicePresident elect last night in Boston.

Mr. Wm. Jasper Blackburn, Member of Congress from the Vth Louisiana District, tells in another column the trials of loyalty in his section.

Mr. Cornell Jewett makes haste to give advice to his spiritual twin brother Geo. Prancis Train. There is in this an appreciation of the fitness of things that is perfectly exquisite.

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It is possible that the reports which come to use and unsatisfactory. We only know that the Monarchists, Seville and Barcelona, the second and third tites of the country, Republicans, and that the Monarchists three years, the Christian Powers looked on with indifference to the crimes perpetrated upon with the well and that the Great Powers sought to hush upon defermence.

Fund Pasha's vista may meager and unsatisfactory. We only know that

any event the protocol has to run the gauntlet | doubt, as well organized, as active, and as nuof the Senate, and there is not the slightest | merous as the Republican party of any other European country. There is, for instance, no large district in any of the great Monarchies of Europe where Republicanism prevails to an equal extent as in the Spanish Province of Andalusia.

> CHOOSING UNITED STATES SENATORS. The new Legislatures of Pennsylvania and Indiana will assemble next week, and will proceed, two weeks later, to choose each a United States Senator for six years ensuing in place of the Hons, Charles R. Buckalew and Thomas A. Hendricks respectively. A more important duty can hardly devolve on either body, and we trust it may be discharged with a full consciousness of its grave responsibility.

Messrs. Backalew and Hendricks are among the ablest men of their party-probably the two strongest Democrats in the Senate. They came in on the tide of National disaster that naturally resulted from the abortive, purposeless campaigns of McClellan and Buell; they go out because the Union cause is completely triumphant, on a platform whereof Man's Inalienable Rights form the base, and Emancipanoted for the undiplomatic frankness of their tion the superincumbent structure. They were utterances. The speech of the Minister of War, beaten when, in dellance of the impressive lesson of 1864, Seymour and Blair were prestriking example. The Minister bluntly gave it | ferred to Chase and Hancock as exponents and as his opinion that ere long there must be a great | standard-bearers of partisan Democracy in 1868 The defeat was that of their party, for which they were not personally responsible. They were generals of division, sacrificed on the field of battle because "some one had blundered."

The new Legislatures of these States will, we trust, choose in their stend men at least as capable and influential as they are, while belonging politically to a better school. If men should be taken who compare unfavorably with them in every respect but their politics, great harm and wrong will have been done to the Republican cause.

We are constrained to say this, because we hear that pretenders are trying to make themselves candidates whose principal qualifications their country, then may we hopefully count are impudence and money, mainly the former. We have no favorites, and have not even formed an opinion as to the man whom either State ought to send to the Senate; but we know right well that any man who can think of gaining a seat in the Senate by the help of money, cannot possibly be fit for a trust so exalted and influential. There can be no dispute on this point.

Pennsylvania has vast interests staked on the legislation of the next few years. She cannot be ignorant that powerful interests and influences are silently combining to establish, on the ruins of our present Tariff, a Financial policy which must inevitably extinguish half her furnace-fires and silence the clink of the pick in half her already opened mines. She is in peril of baleful legislation even from the XLIst Congress, already mainly chosen; either in that or its successor-perhaps in both-her Mineral industry must battle for existence. She will need therein the very ablest and most influential representatives: she could well afford this hour to give Ten Millions of Dollars for a Henry Clay or Walter Forward to put into Mr. Buckalew's place. We do not say she has her best foot forward. When we first looked down, in 1836, upon

the Senate from its gallery, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, John C. Calboun, Silas Wright, John M. Clayton, Thomas H. Benton, Benj. Watkins Leigh, William C. Preston, John J. Crittenden, Willie P. Mangum, John Davis, Thomas Ewing, James Buchanan, Hugh L. White, Felix Grundy, and Samuel L. Southard, here, were members-and the body was considerably less numerous than it is to-day. The present man Progress is forcibly exemplified in a comparison of its roll of membership with that of 1836. Let us trust that, wherever improvement is found practicable, the opportunity will be fully profited by.

CRETE AND THE GREEKS.

The memorable declaration of Fuad Pasha that all Hellenes are determined to cut loose from the Turkish yoke, and that the Greek Government disclaims all responsibility in the matter, inasmuch as it is utterly powerless, even if it were willing, to crush the spirit of freedom among the Hellenic race, is in itself sufficient to expose the futility of the pretensions of the Porte to a right of sovereignty against which, by its own confession, the masses of the Hellenes revolt, and to which they will not submit. It is asserted that the Cretans can never succeed, unless the Great Powers acknowledge their independence, and that Fuad Pasha declined to consent to this unless there were another Turkish defeat like that of Navarino.

What is transpiring at present in the East shows how utterly impossible it is in our day to trample with impunity upon the Rights of Man, when they are as heroically asserted and vindicated as they have been by the Cretan people. That the Great Powers have he sitated to acknowledge Cretan independence has actually brought about the war which this timidity was intended to avert. They strove hard to represent the Cretan struggle as crushed, and to make the world believe that it was carried on only by a few guerrilla bands, and that the whole Cretan people was far from being enlisted in the war of independence, although eyewitnesses, among whom may be mentioned the Cretan correspondents of The New-York Herald and The London Daily News, repeated over and over again that the Provisional Government of Crete was fully organized and in undisputed possession of the whole open country, and that it had become a de facto Government; and although the Turks were so much incensed by their impotency to change these accomplished facts as to declare war against the Greek race. Notwithstanding all these and other conclusive evidences of the success of the Cretans in sustaining their independence, it is again and again being attempted to belittle Crete and Greece and to exalt the Turks, simply because The election returns from Spain which have it is deemed unpardonable in the Cretans to thus far been received by Cable are extremely insist upon their liberty, even at the risk of bringing about a general war.

or Bolgaria, or Roumania-the sneers and jeers that were opposed to such efforts half a century ago have, by this time, lost all their sting, and no opposition, no matter how many publicists may join it, can any longer succeed in quenching the spirit of Liberty, when it is once aroused as it has been roused in Crete and among the Hellenes generally. Fuad Pasha's declaration that the Hellenes are unwilling to submit to Turkish rule is as candid as it is correct. Happy must it have been for his master if Crete had been allowed to go in peace, and if all the sincere well-wishers of Turkey had combined to prevail upon the Porte the adoption of this statesmanlike conclusion that to hold in subjection Crete. against the will of the people, can only weaken her power and spread disaffection, as it has done all over the Christian portions of the empire. The Christian Powers have proved themselves the worst enemies of Turkey, by withholding their recognition of Cretan independance, and thus supporting the Porte in a course which, in the long run, cannot but prove suicidal. The fact is, they did not want to be troubled with the Eastern question, and they thought they could postpone its explosion by turning a deaf ear to the Cretans, and by winking at the Turkish massacres in the island. Behold the result of this short-sighted policy Little Crete, despised, slandered, turned into ridicule, is avenged for the culpable indifference of Christendom, and threatens to involve all Europe in war. It is asserted that only Russia and the United States are in favor of Cretan independence, and that the European Powers, particularly France and England, are continuing to exert their influence in favor of Turkey and against Crete and Greece.

The England of Gladstone and Bright is not the England of Disraeli and Stanley; and it is not likely that Great Britain will again plunge into war in order to give a fresh lease of power to the Mussulman. In France, too, a marked change has taken place. The Turcophile Moustier has been superseded by La Valette, who was bitterly opposed to the Crimean war, and who is not as likely to play into the hands of the Turks as was his predecessor.

No thoughtful person can suppose that the Hellenic race will forever remain under the control of the Moslem. The Greeks are the only vital, civilizing force in Turkey; they diffuse education; they promote commerce and industry; they constitute the great intellectual and commercial forces which impart to Turkey whatever she still possesses of vitality. United with them in liberal aspirations are the Bulgarians, the Servians, the Roumanians. How long will it be possible to keep them all under? These nationalities yearn after freedom and independence, and (as is shown in the case of Crete) the danger of general war arises not from supporting their just claims, but from denying and defying them.

It is now too late for any publicist to make the Christians of the East believe that the American people, sympathizing with liberty everywhere, are indifferent to them and them alone, though Turkish agents may strive to produce this false impression. The fact is that, since the beginning of the Cretan war of independence, hundreds of arhim not; we only insist that she shall now put | ticles published in New-England and Western papers have been translated into Greek and Bulgarian and sown broadcast all over the East, while the resolutions of State Legislatures and of the American Congress in favor of Cretan independence and of the progress of liberty and Christian domination and civilization in the East, has had an immense moral effect, though these things were hardly noticed

It is this American influence which has given wings to the Cretan war of independence; not meanness by which he was enabled to lock | Senate has many able and justly eminent | that they ever thought that America would members, and yet we cannot realize that Hu- go to war for their sake, but they felt that regard a currency entirely of specie as the agents who have always kept us in a broil, America, as the only disinterested Power, could exert an influence which no European Power could bring to bear. Such is the prestige of the American Republic abroad that these halfa-dozen Congressional resolutions became a source of inspiration, and gave the unmistakable assurance of the sympathies of America with the cause of Cretan independence and of the increased power of Hellenic and Christian nationalities. Since the European Powers always made an egregious failure in their tampering with the Eastern question, it was universally understood in the East that the resolutions of the American Congress, though derided by the Turcophiles, and even belittled by Tory papers, and though not intended to entangle this enmity into war, were yet destined to impress the Eastern world with a sense of the sympathies felt in the United States on behalf of the emancipation of the Christian nationalities.

Our recent reference to Mr. E. G. Spaulding of Buffalo as the author of the Legal-Tender act called out a decided denial from a correspondent, who peremptorily set down the late Mr. Thaddeus Stevens as the author, and Mr. Spaulding as the mere introducer of the bill. In general the man who introduces a measure is presumed to be its author until the contrary is proved, and on that presumption we spoke. But we have since seen a private letter from Mr. Spaulding himself, (written on the 25th inst.,) which sets the whole matter at rest. "At the "request of Secretary Chase," says Mr. Spaulding, 'I drafted the National Currency Bank bill during the holidays in 1861. While doing so I came to the conclusion that it would not meet the exigency, and at the close of the bill I drafted a legal-tender section, which I think was published in THE TRIBUNE somewhere from the 25th to the 30th December, '61. That was the origin of the Legal-Tender "act. I soon after turned it into a separate bill, and introduced it into the House on the 30th of December, 1861," The publication in THE TRIBUNE referred to by Mr. Spaulding was in the issue of 31st December. It was probably the first public mention of the measure which has since entered so largely into our financial complications, and was as follows; The sub-Committee of Ways and Means have still under consideration the scheme for a National Currency, and have added the following important section, in view of the suspension of the panks in all the leading cities North:

North:
That for temporary purposes, and until the circulating notes authorized by this act shall be issued and put in circulation by corporations and associations to the aggregate amount of \$100,000,000, the Secretary of the Treasury

ber, 1857," so far as the same can be applied to the provisions of this section, and not inconsistent therewith, are hereby revived or reunited.

The measure of which this was the draft originally presented has been declared by its

less positive evidence-that the present Chief

Justice of the United States, then Secretary of

the Treasury, at first questioned the policy of passing it for substantially the same reason.

DEATH IN THE "SOCIAL GLASS." The World has discovered an open secret The French brandy drank in this City, it says, is badly adulterated with "fusil oil" and other baneful ingredients-in short, it is a compound of American Whisky and drugs. This, it says. is the fault of the Tariff! We have a high duty on French Brandy; hence it is extensively counterfeited by our enterprising manufacturers!

Now there are few persons at all familiar with the Liquor Traffic, whether as friends or enemies, who do not know that Adulteration is cult against such a fact to argue that a coin its fundamental law. Even in Paris, where Wines are cheap, it is established by official leturns that twenty per cent. more wines are sold than enter the city. In Great Britain, pernicious adulterations not only of Wines and Distilled Liquors, but even of Ale or Beer, are fearfully common. The official returns of the annual importation of Cocculus Indicus and other poisonous drugs used only or mainly in making Beer more hurtful than it need be, proves that the cheapness of a beverage does not prevent its adulteration. Some ten years ago, when we had a low

Revenue Tariff, the vintage of France was almost an entire failure. At once, an immense demand was developed there for American Whisky-raw "corn-juice"-"fusil oil" and all -to make French Brandy of! Thousands after thousands of barrels were swiftly exported, and no one pretended to make a mystery of the matter. The Whisky would not have been wanted there but for the lack of Grapes. In this City, there have existed for years-

under high tariffs and low-great establishments, each turning out thousands of bottles daily of costly French wines, whereof no drop ever came from France or smelt of a grape. And we are confident, from facts within our knowledge, that there has never been a pint of be confined to a currency entirely of specie. French Brandy imported into this country where a large gallon has been sold as such. So it has been, is, and will be, so long as there shall be men unwise enough to inflame their stomachs and damage their health by drinking Alcoholic Liquors. Bad as they necessarily are, they inevitably tend, by a law of the universe, to attract to their embrace "seven other devils, "worse than the first."

WALKER ON THE CURRENCY. The Hon. David A. Wells prints, as an appendix to his report as Special Commissioner

of the Revenue, an essay on the currency of

Great Britain, France, and the United States, by Mr. George Walker, late a Bank Commissioner of Massachusetts. It does not discuss our present currency of greenbacks and national bank notes, but compares the amount of bank-note and specie currency in existence in the United States prior to 1860 with the same kinds of currency now in existence in Great Britain and France, with the view of arguing that the amount of currency in the country in 1860 is sufficient for the present wants of the country, and that therefore the road to specie payments lies through contracting the present volume of the currency to the dimensions of that of 1860. This, however, with Mr. Walker, would be merely preliminary to still further contracting the cur- kind that the United States Army is rather rency by the abolition of all paper more bloodthirsty than the Arapahoes, and money-he being one of that antediluvian genus | that the only honest and competent guardians of economists, gradually becoming extinct, who of peace on the frontier are the swindling reduced our currency entirely to specie, he would put hoops on every gold coin to prevent poses, though we are confident that he has it from expanding, he does not inform us. Mr. acted conscientiously according to the best of Walker begins by defining the term currency to include only coin and bank notes, excluding all forms of private notes, bills of exchange, and bank deposits. He claims, in opposition peace. But Gen. Hancock publishes a letter in to the decisions of our Courts throughout the country, that a note is not currency, because it cannot pay a debt, but only transfers it. He should, to be consistent, have excluded bank notes also, as they transfer instead of paying a debt in every sense in which private notes do. The true definition of currency must include whatever is currently accepted by creditors from debtors, and by sellers from buyers, as a means of paying debts or transferring property. In canceling our balance of trade with foreign countries, not only gold but our bonds become currency. In California, where few greenbacks circulate, an extensive system of private notes, accounts which offset each other, store-orders, and long credits, is in vogue. Contraction of the currency in the Atlantic States would lead to the substitution very largely of individual notes for those of Government as means of exchange. The power of a Government to contract a currency is, therefore, at all times, a power only to contract currency of one particular kind. It cannot prevent the people from substituting their own extemporized and inferior kinds in its stead. In England, in consequence of the restrictions on the volume of bank notes, it is estimated that over £200,000,000, or \$1,000,000,000 of private notes circulating from hand to hand. often with twenty or thirty indorsements, illustrate the freedom of a people to adopt a lower kind of currency, when restricted by the Government from the use of a higher. Accepting Mr. Walker's definition of a currency, it results in an estimate that Great Britain has now a total currency in specie and bank notes amounting to \$15 50 a head. France has \$18 34 a head for her population, while the United States had, in 1860, only \$11 49 a head, being 74 per cent that of Great Britain and 63 per cent that of France. So far as currency ought to bear any proportion to population, Mr. Walker succeeds in proving that we had a deficiency of from 26 to 37 per cent. He states the total amount of currency in the country then at Gold and silver......\$200,060,000 Bank notes...... 207,000,000

Total......\$407,000,000

Our total circulation to-day, (excluding gold, which is, in our domestic exchanges, a commodity merely, and the \$200,000,000 of legal tenders required by law to be held in reserve), amounts to about \$520,000,000. The increase, twenty-seven per cent, has barely made us equal to Great Britain, and has still left us with tou per cent less currency per capita than France. If the per capita question is "of no consequence," as Mr. Walker goes on to argue, he would have expressed his disregard for it with more effect by not entering upon it. So far as it has any bearing whatever, its whole weight, assuming his figures to be true, is against his conclusion. But some of Mr. Walker's figures are not true. For instance, after computing the currency of the United

States in 1800 at \$316,000,000, he says: "Which "to the free population of twenty-seven and one-half millions, gave \$11 49 a head." What has Breedom or Slavery to do with a per capite author to be, in his belief, unconstitutional in time of peace. It has also been asserted—on including the slaves, was thirty-one and onehalf millions, and the ratio would thereby be reduced to \$10 per head-still further increasing our deficiency relatively to France and

Mr. Walker admits that a coin currency costs the annual interest on its amount. But he forgets that this is only the annual cost of maintaining it after it has been produced. There is, beside this, its cost of production, represented by the principal of its amount. If, therefore, our present volume of currency, say \$520,000,000, were contracted to its actual value in gold, or \$388,000,000, the cost of such a currency in gold would be the primary outlay of labor necessary to produce it (amounting to its entire principal) and the annual interest, which, at 7 per cent, would be \$37,100,000. It is difficurrency is cheaper than a paper one. Indeed, Mr. Walker himself, in commenting on the French currency, which is nearly all in specie,

" It is precisely because the French people are so want ing in activity in social excisinges, that they absorb such an enormous and wasteful currency. They are behind the Auglo-Saxon races in commercial usages, and the commercial usages, and the commercial usages. the Angle-Saxon races. In commercial usages, and appealing slow to adopt those substitutes for money by the use of which England and the United States have simplified and cheapened their business. This fact is not admitted and deplored by the best French writers. M. Horn, in his article on money in the Dictionsaire de Folitique, lays great stress upon the wastefulness of the French people in employing so largo a mass of the precious metals to do a business which, in other countries is as well done with a far less sum.

clons metals to do a business which, in other countries in as well done with a far less sum.

"All competent persons agree," he says, 'to procomeing the vast quantity of the precious metals abserted by the circulation as anything but an advantage to the country. This weateful absorption exists in France, 'because the country has not yet learned to use that perfected mechanism of the exchanges (checks, the clearing house, &c.), which in England serves to keep the circulation down to a certain limit. I might quote chevaler and many other eminent writers to the same point. All of them recognize the principle that the circulation laws much suproductive wealth, and that the amount of money which a union employs should be limited to what is absolutely necessary to make its exchanges without friction; and that to employ more than this is to keep dide a portion of the public, wealth which ought to be productive."

That an author may consistently believe on his 13th page that a currency four-fifths of which is specie, like that of France, is for that reason " wasteful" and a heavy burden on the industry of the country, and yet on his 21st page believe that the United States ought to i. c., one-fifth more wasteful and burdensome than that of France, seems passing strange. Yet we really do not see that this inconsistency is sufficiently marvelous to justify the Government in printing it merely as a marvel! What we need is not a currency consisting wholly or even largely of specie, but one redeemable in specie. This depends less on the quantity of specie used in connection with it than on the adequacy of the securities which sustain its credit.

OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.

The appropriations for the Common Schools of our City for ten years are as follows:

COLLEGE A	ンスセグ	3.14.1	50,519.0	3.7000000	The Party States	Townson and	
186	0.				\$	1,278,781	00
1186	Ď.,		2993			1,300,000	00
186	2		90.1		1000	1,358,435	00
186	3.					1,450,000	00
186	4.					1,787,000	60
186	5.					2,298,508	58
196	6.				2.44	2,454,327	54
186	7.					3,939,348	
186	8					2,900,000	
186	9	Inske	ed fe	[10		3,150,000	00
It et	rilo	ou ma	that	t so t	anid a	growth	is n

consistent with health and longevity.

about the "barbarity" of the military in dealing with the Indians, the Indian Ring having, of course, a lively interest in persuading manbeen used by the Ring for their own purhis information. He charged Gen. Haucock with breaking faith by attacking the Indians at Sand Creek after he had promised them. which he completely refutes this charge. He agreed not to harm the savages so long as they committed no outrages; but after the agreement was made they commenced murdering and pillaging as usual, and for this the attack at Sand Creek was made. We are sure it will be hard to bring home to our army any accusation of barbarity.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson has done so many unwise things that we cannot profess surprise at his latest performance. Going out of his way. at a dinner intended to promote a commercial enterprise, to say that, as each State was sovereign, and was left in the undisturbed possession of its own territory, there could be no doubt about the right of any one to grant exclusive privileges to a foreign Cable Company, was sounding, however, a lower depth than he has ever hitherto reached. There are very few Southerners left in this country so ignorant as not to know that the doctrine of State Sovereignty was finally settled at Appomattex Court-House. It is not merely a national misfortune, but a national disgrace, that one of them should be empowered to speak for us in Great Britain.

Mr. Thomas Boesé, who has for many years been Clerk of our City's Board of Education, is threatened with removal. He is a Democrat; the Board is all but unanimously Democrat; but he is not a tool of "the Ring," and his place is wanted for one who is. He happens also to be, in a quiet way, a Protestant, and that is a mortal offense in the eyes of our present masters: so "the Ring" has resolved that Mr. William Hitchman, who "fills the bill" in every particular, shall be chosen in his stead. Possibly, the plot may yet be defeated by an aroused public sentiment; but the probabilities are adverse. Mr. Boesé has been so faithful and diligent an officer-has worked so zealously for the Schools and done so little for "the Ring,"-that his official days are pretty surely numbered.

A correspondent of The New-York Herald has had a talk with Senator Morgan on various topics. The Senator's opinion on Economy and Universal Suf-

The Senator's opinion on Economy and Universal Suffrage is thus stated;
"Do you think the President's salary will be increased to "I am not in favor of increasing any salaries. Rigid retrenchment is what we want. If the salaries of any high officials should be raised, those of the Cabinet advisers ought to receive the first attention, though I suppose Gen. Grant or any other President will find no difficulty in getting good and efficient men to fill his Cabinet at the present salaries. Some propose to make the President's salary \$100.000. Perhaps after some discussion it may be agreed to settle on one half that sum, which I think is as much as we can afford."
"Do you favor this proposed logislation in regard to manhood suffrager: "Well, I don't see its practicability. Universal suffrage has been yout 'down in a good many of the Northern States, and I suppose it would be out of order for the legislatures of these States to accept the proposed amendment against the will of the people. A

of the Northern States, and I suppose it would be out of order for the legislatures of these States to accept the proposed amendment against the will of the people. A three-fourths majority cannot consequently be secured.

We must therefore await a change of heart, or keep dinging away till we make ourselves musters of the situation. The New-York Legislature could vote in the affirmative on the amendment, as it is under no amplied plades given in the expressed vote of the people on the question. The Legislature of a State like Ohio has heard the vertice of its citizens on negro sugrage, and it might feel bound to act in accordance therewith when this amendment is ambuilted to it."